

The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Maine Farmer

Augusta, August 29, 1874.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

\$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within Three Months of the date of Subscription.

NOTICE. All the papers made by subscribers will be copied on the railroads dedicated to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases a valid re-ceipt for money remitted.

NOTICE. Any subscriber desiring to change the post office address of his paper must communicate to the office of the *office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Collectors' Notices

Mrs. J. P. CLARK will call upon our subscribers in North Penobscot, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during the months of August, September, and October.

Mr. A. GORDON of Solon, will visit subscribers in West Somerset County during the month of August.

New Eldorado.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, in apparent violation of the treaty, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

A great part of the country was found to be of exceedingly wild and romantic beauty, broken into fertile valleys and wooded hills, full of game and having an abundance of pure water and a luxuriant vegetation. Some of the valleys were literally carpeted with flowers of marvelous beauty and uplands of forty varieties were found and preserved, which had not before been noticed.

The timber consisted largely of Norway pine, with belts of oak, cottonwood and poplar. The geology of the country is interesting. On entering from the plains, red sandstone was first noticed; then came limestone with immense beds of purple gypsum. Higher up over the outer ranges of the hills, mica was found in vast quantities. Then appeared beds of granite and finally quartz rocks of rare and beautiful colors. The miners and mineralogists who accompanied the expedition began to see indications of the fact of the existence of gold in the Black Hills. In some of the water courses, the sand and gravel were found in small and rapid quantities, preventing anything but a very hasty examination of the country in this respect. But in one place, and only one within my knowledge, where so great a deposit of gold was found, a man dug a hole in depth, and miners report that they found gold among the roots of grass, and from that point to the lowest reached, gold was found in paying quantities. It was not required an expert to find gold in the Black Hills, as men without former experience in mining have found it with but little time or labor."

With regard to its capacity for pasture, Gen. Custer's dispatches will convey a very good idea of the mineral wealth of this region:

"In the Black Hills, building stone is found in inexhaustable quantities, and wood, fuel and lumber, sufficient for all time to come. Rains were frequent, with no evidence of either drought or excessive rains. The grass grows to over four feet in the eight to ten days for corn, but I believe all other crops could be produced here in abundance. Wheat particularly would yield largely. There is no doubt as to the existence of various metals throughout the range. As far as I have received the actual statement of experts who accompanied the expedition, and will be reported on detail, I will only mention the fact that iron and plumbago have been found, and beds of gypsum in apparently inexhaustable quantities. I referred to a form dispatch, to the discoverers of gold. Subsequent examinations at numerous points confirm and strengthen the fact of the existence of gold in the Black Hills. In some of the water courses, the sand and gravel were found in small and rapid quantities, preventing anything but a very hasty examination of the country in this respect. But in one place, and only one within my knowledge, where so great a deposit of gold was found, a man dug a hole in depth, and miners report that they found gold among the roots of grass, and from that point to the lowest reached, gold was found in paying quantities. It was not required an expert to find gold in the Black Hills, as men without former experience in mining have found it with but little time or labor."

What the result of this expedition may be, is not hard to predict. If the reported discoveries of gold are substantiated, the future of this region may be read in the past of California, and the history of 1849 will be repeated. Treaty stipulations will be disregarded and, as in California and Nevada the influx of adventurers will be sufficient to protect them from the hostile Sioux.

The green hills will soon be covered with herds of cattle and the fertile valleys will be made to contribute to the support of a rapidly increasing population. What will be the near future of the Black Hills country, and the Sioux to whom the soil rightfully belongs, must take another journey towards the setting sun. It is not impossible that this exploration may aid in relieving the Northern Pacific Railroad Company from their present financial embarrassment.

CONFERRED WILL. The heirs of Arabella Rice of Portsmouth, who recently requested \$30,000 to found a public library in Kittery, have contested her will, on the ground that at the time she made it there was actually no party in existence to take the money, but the Supreme Court decides that it does not invalidate the bequest. The heirs have, however, recovered \$5000 supposed to belong to the Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society. Miss Rice had given five societies \$5000 apiece, and in a codicil, made a year after, \$5000 each to seven societies, the Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society being named in both instruments, but the Supreme Court decides that this does not make the Boston society's share \$10,000 as was claimed.

CITY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

All the schools in the Village District commenced on Monday—Asylum Lodge of Augusta turned out in full ranks to attend the Odd Fellows celebration at Portland, Tuesday.—The side-walk on Water Street, in the vicinity of the factory boarding house, has been very much improved.—Mr. George E. Hopkins of this city, died Thursday at the age of 36 years. His disease was cancer in the lung, a very rare and painful malady.—Speaker Blaine returned from Saratoga.—A committee of the Trustees visited the Hospital last week and found 400 patients.

The teachers' institute closed on Friday afternoon, after a profitable session.—D. C. Robins, Esq., purchased the Potter house on Summer street, after a profitable session.—C. H. Smith, Esq., was severely injured when he fell on the sidewalk on Union street, Hallowell, on Wednesday evening last.—George W. Sears and Frank E. Cobb of Chelsea, were blown up by the premature explosion of a bomb, Thursday.—Sears' hands were badly mangled, and Cobb's eyes were so seriously injured that it is thought he will lose his sight.—Some thief broke into the stable of Clifford Merrill of Waterville, on Saturday night, and stole a horse, wagon and harness. The team was worth \$350. None of the property has been recovered.—Mrs. Campbell of East Pittston, was badly injured Wednesday, by a blow on the head from a sledge hammer.—The new iron bridge at Waterville was tested Wednesday. It proved satisfactory.—A movement is afoot to lightening rods on some of the buildings in this city. The same kind of rods have been in use here in Augusta for several years, and because the buildings have not been destroyed.—V. D. Pukham, Esq., is examining several buildings in the city which have never had rods attached, and have never been struck, which furnishes an equally reliable test that buildings are just as safe without rods as with them.—Secretary of the Interior Delano, Senator Hamlin and Representative Hale were the guests of Speaker Blaine, Tuesday.—Four patents for improvements in the manufacture of oil cloth have recently been granted to Dr. Wilder of this city.—Business is dull in the Municipal Court.—The Maine Central Railroad Company has a meeting Tuesday, and decided to build a new iron bridge at Tousim Falls, Waterville.—The cold wave is bringing hordes of the Squirrel Islanders.—The City Council have a meeting this Thursday afternoon.—V. D. Pukham, Esq., is examining the iron bridge at Waterville to see if it is in good condition.—General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country, its soil, mines and other natural resources, but very little has, until recently, been known. It belongs to the Sioux Indian Reservation and has been guaranteed to that tribe against the incursions of white men. The savages belonging to this tribe have always been very jealous of their rights, and it is for this reason that the country has been but very little explored, except a narrow belt along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Recently General Custer at the head of a squadron of United States cavalry has entered this territory and is still engaged in exploring it. The reason why this exploring party has been sent into the Sioux country, is not well understood outside of official circles, though there may be some good cause for it. It seems, however, to have been prompted more by a curiosity to learn something of the character and capabilities of the soil and mineral wealth of this unknown region, rather than having any connection with the Indian policy of the administration. The expedition started from Fort Lincoln and has traversed several hundred miles of territory, and from the reports that have been received from General Custer, there is no doubt that important and valuable discoveries respecting the agricultural and mineral wealth of the localities visited, have been made.

The Black Hills, so-called, embrace a tract of about seventy square miles of land, situated in the south-western part of Dakota and extending into Montana. They are really outlying portions of the Rocky Mountains, situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Sherman Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. Of the face of the country

The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Poetry.

TROUB'T FISHING.

"When, boy and girl, we stole the skin,
And left the water to the skink?
The lake so clear, it was as if,
Up where on love's delicate leaves,
With clods of hills a border,
In blossoms for dear parson's sake,
Knew not what to do.
In you, too, was that fond distress
Of flesh and fowl and hawk,
Till, fingers mated on the root,
His doublet spool was caught and landed.

Alas! that love which we remember,
Blush ripples at all those wanton weeds,
Bore qualities of the promise seeds—
Is clothing life in forms of beauty!
For I will hold in my arms,
All full of flowers, you, my love.
As when the tred holds the clover,
Young life in your arms,
Playing trout were found so amble,
You hooked me, and lost the lover.

But then, since you're here,
To play with bated hook
In pools less pure, do I remember,
Bore qualities of the promise seeds—
Was clothing life in forms of beauty!
With flowers above and below it,
Our boat lies resting in the woods,
And we can neither ride nor row it.

Our Story Teller.

ONE WHITE LIE.

Without, the wide park was growing rapidly dark beneath the curtains of gray cloud which, hiding the winter sun, was last over spreading the sky.

Then, suddenly, bright and bold, warmly in the picture wall, faces of dead L'Estrange shone out with sudden life. She had curled herself up comfortably on one of the broad window seats, and gazed with a quiet, patient gaze, at the picture—watched—it was best suited to herself. Soon she became a subject of speculation among the merry group whom she had deserted; who had clustered themselves round one of the large fires which blazed at either end of the gallery.

"Gertrude, why are you sitting out in the cold?"

"Gertrude, have we offended you?"

"Miss Melville, do come back."

"Gertrude, where are you going?"

Such were the questions they tossed over to her, but few of them were answered. Only now and then she fled back a sharp "one—"

"What is it?"—she would say, "I shall get cold like this."

And so after a time they did, and their laughter and gay voices rang unheeded on her ear. She never stirred or moved her eyes from the white carriage road, which grew less and less.

Now the wind began to sigh and moan through the huge branches of many a forest king; and a flake of snow came fluttering down with a wavering, lingering motion, followed by another, and another, until the air was full of them. Then through the rising storm, Gertrude's ears caught a sound of horses' hoofs coming along at a rapid, swaying trot; her heart leaped up, and the color deepened; with a lightness of step, she hastened, in her bright blue eyes. She stretched her gaze through the thickening snow, and the last gleam of daylight showed her a man on horseback at the door below. Then the man awoke, and it was as if it would be the others, a second thought, snatched her and she returned to her old position; but the eager eyes were satisfied, and the ear was strained now to catch that footstep with such music in it as had opened it and was there.

She was too late. Miss L'Estrange, how cheerful you look!"

"How do you do?"—she said. "Come in. Come in. Come to the fire."

A tall man, with broad shoulders and a deep voice, with a strong Scotch accent in it, had found the group in the fire. Every hand was ready to shake, and David Gower was first.

"Oh, I should think so? A regular stormy Christmas!" And then his eye began to move; he missed something from the circle around him.

"Eva," called Eva, L'Estrange, "here's your particular friend. Come out of the cold, child."

His bright blue eyes lightened, and went straight as an arrow to the place where she was moving; then he followed them.

"In the name of God," said his voice softly, edgily.

"I'm not cold. Mayn't I watch the snow if I like?"

And she came. "A little one," indeed, before his height and breadth. As the firelight shone on her face, let us see what it is like. Not strictly beautiful by means, compared with Miss L'Estrange's regular beauty, but very good; to look at her was a treat.

The man was not straight, but it was definitely shaped. The imperfect mouth was always either bewitchingly merry or seriously sweet. The brown hair and eyes were soft and bright; the dark broad brow as pure as ivory. Warmly, warmly called her place, but most men thought her pretty. To David she was beautiful.

The circle opened to let her in, but she was not a favorite with them. She was too east and odd, and with her own ways, the girls and two distal and independent for the men.

But David was her particular friend. He had lately come home, large landmarks in the news, and, in fact, himself, in the extremely clever agriculture he became and Mr. L'Estrange, who hoped to be returned for the county at the coming election, found in David Gower a man of great power and influence, and cultivated him accordingly. That was his pride; his parentage was that his father, who was now dead, had been a Presbyter minister.

David became a great favorite at the Hall, and nearly everybody, from the maid-servants up, was won over to him naturally, perhaps because he was so simple, honest, and straightforward for his way. And so it was that Gertrude Melville, coming to stay at her uncle's house, had taken it into her wilful little head to like him. And so, when he had her but to ride a rough pony every day of her life over the fields and roads with David Gower.

"Really it is not proper," objected Mrs. L'Estrange.

"Pooh! old David is like a father," replied her husband. "Let the child alone, it does her good."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."

And she was alone, "after a brief remonstrance with her mother." To what she replied, "I don't care to like him," she replied, "but he has been a good boy, and he is a good boy."